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## Kabul Times (February 25, 1965, vol. 3, no. 296)

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures  
Max. +3°C. Minimum -4°C.  
Sun sets today at 5.44 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.31 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul  
Hotel; Share-e-Naw near  
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-  
national Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 296

KABUL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1965, (HOOT 6, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

## Afghanistan, India Work For Peace, Opposition To Injustice, Says Premier

**BANGALORE, February 25.—**AFGHANISTAN and India were both founders of the policy of non-alignment and were working together for peace and voicing opposition to injustice, declared the Afghan Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, at a banquet given in his honour last night by the acting Chief Minister of Mysore state, S.R. Kanti.

Replying to Kanti's speech welcoming him, Dr. Yousuf said that India, which had a deep and rich cultural tradition, was now working hard to build a better future. Afghan and Indian leaders wished to strengthen relations between the two countries not only in the commercial field but also in the cultural field.

Referring to Afghanistan's Constitution and to reforms in the country, Dr. Yousuf said that His Majesty the King has himself selflessly led his people on this path. He told leaders of this southern state present at the banquet at the Governor's house that the aim of the reforms was that every Afghan should find that he shares responsibility in run-

ning the country.

In his speech the acting Chief Minister said Indians and Afghans had had common ties for many centuries. He praised Dr. Yousuf's role in working out the new Constitution for Afghanistan.

On Tuesday afternoon the Afghan Prime Minister visited the Indian Telephone Industries. Both at India's only telephone manufacturing plant and at the Trombay Atomic Energy Establishment in Bombay, which he visited on Tuesday, Dr. Yousuf, who is himself a scientist, asked many searching questions about these Indian achievements.

The telephone plant also produces automatic exchange units. Its daily output of telephones is 500. A number of telephones are exported abroad.

There are many Afghans and Pakhtunistanis living in Bangalore a city of flowers, which is the capital of Mysore state. Many of them engaged in business here greeted Dr. Yousuf and garlanded him on his arrival here yesterday.

After the welcoming ceremony at the airport Dr. Yousuf visited Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. where India produces military jet aircraft and light sports club planes.

The Prime Minister was told that the factories there produce about six planes a month. Dr. Yousuf admired India's progress in this field.

This morning the Prime Minister left for Calcutta for a two-day visit.

From Calcutta he will make a short trip by air to Shantiniketan, the university founded by the famous Indian poet and humanist Tagore in his birthplace. Dr. Yousuf will deliver a short speech there and will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

## Pakistan Transit Delegation Arrives In Afghanistan

**KABUL, Feb. 25.—**A Pakistan transit delegation headed by Commerce Minister Wahiduzzaman arrived here last evening via Torkham and Jalalabad at the invitation of Mahammad Sarwar Omer, the Afghan Minister of Commerce, to negotiate and sign a new transit agreement between the two countries.

The delegation was greeted at Torkham by Dr. Nour Ali, Deputy Minister, and officials of the Commerce Ministry.

After a brief stopover at Spin Ghar Cafe in Torkham the Pakistani guests arrived in Jalalabad at 2-30 p.m. and were received at the entrance of the Jalalabad Hotel by Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim, Director of Economic Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a number of Nangarhar provincial officials.

Later the Pakistan Commerce Minister and his companions attended a reception arranged in their honour at the Jalalabad Hotel by Dr. Mohammad Omer Wardak, the Governor of Nangarhar Province.

Talks on trade and transit matter between the Pakistani delegation and the representatives of the Afghan government are expected to start today.

## Nora Deane Talks On Women's Equality

**KABUL, Feb. 25.—**Miss Nora Deane, President of National Council of women, Britain, who was here from Feb. 18, left Afghanistan.

During her stay in Kabul she inspected the activities of Women's Welfare Society.

In a speech in KADS theatre she said men's and women's gifts and qualities are complementary to one another in the partnership and if women are not given full scope to exercise those gifts, the partnership limps and its progress is impeded. This she noted, is equally true of communities and nations.

## France Plans To Convert 250 Million Dollars Into Gold Soon

**PARIS, February 25, (Reuter).—**OFFICIALS of the French Finance Ministry and at the Bank of France yesterday refused to comment on a report in yesterday's Paris-Press that France would convert some 250 million dollars (about 90 million sterling) into gold next month.

The front-page report the conversion would be carried out in two stages. The first would be an exceptional conversion of 150 million dollars and the second the normal conversion of February's surplus foreign currency earnings estimated at between 90 million and 100 million dollars.

The second conversion, the newspaper said, was in accordance with the government policy of converting all surplus foreign currency earnings into gold, following the disclosure by the Finance Minister, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, on Feb. 11 that henceforth France would settle her balance of payments deficit in gold.

French banking sources pointed out that a new conversion of between 200 million and 250 million dollars, following the one of 150 million dollars effected last January, was consistent with the government's new policy of holding a minimum of dollars in its reserves.

## West Germany Cuts Economic Aid To United Arab Republic

**BONN, February 25, (Reuter).—**WEST Germany has cut off economic aid to the UAR following the visit there of East German leader Walter Ulbricht, a government spokesman said.

He told a questioner at a press conference the government reiterated its intention to reserve political action until the visit ends.

West Germany refuses to have diplomatic relations with countries, apart from the Soviet Union, which have diplomatic relations with East Germany. Observers said Ulbricht's visit is regarded here as coming to United Arab Republic recognition of East Germany.

Informed sources believe a diplomatic breach with Cairo unlikely because this could lead to the recognition of East Germany by the whole Arab world.

West Germany was earlier reported to be grappling with the problem of just how much economic aid it could cut off, since much of the aid so far granted or promised is bound by contracts and includes private aid under government guarantee.

According to a Washington report, the United States reiterated Wednesday that the Federal Republic of Germany is the only government representative of the German people.

State Department Press Officer Robert McCloskey restated the position as he told inquiring reporters that the United States does "not look with favour" on the current visit of East German leader Walter Ulbricht to the United Arab Republic.

Asked why the United States opposed the Ulbricht visit, Mr. McCloskey replied: "For the good reason that we support the Federal Republic of Germany as the representative of the German people."

In Damascus the Syrian Information Minister Mashour Zeitoun said Wednesday Syria's economic co-operation with West Germany will not lessen resentment over German arms deliveries to Israel.

In a press statement Zeitoun emphasized his government's determination to carry out a resolution taken by Arab heads of states that Arab countries would reconsider relations with foreign

countries aiding Israel.

West Germany has agreed to finance a giant irrigation dam on the River Euphrates in northeast Syria.

## 21-Gun Salute Greet Ulbricht

**CAIRO, Feb. 25, (Reuter).—**Walter Ulbricht, East German Communist Leader, was greeted with a 21-gun salute normally reserved for heads of state when he arrived here yesterday at the start of an official visit which has brought Cairo-Bonni relations to crisis point.

President Nasser welcomed him when he arrived by train from Alexandria. Thousands of East German and UAR flags flew at Cairo station and in the streets, and crowds shouted their names as the leaders drove off to Kubbah Palace.

West German refuses to have diplomatic relations with countries, apart from the Soviet Union, which recognise East Germany and has threatened to cut aid to the UAR because of the visit.

In a statement at Alexandria released by the UAR Middle East News Agency, Ulbricht said he came as a friend of the UAR.

His visit would contribute to the strengthening of the traditional friendship between Germans and Arabs and lead to the promotion of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation in various fields.

During his visit Herr Ulbricht is expected to sign a recently-concluded East German-UAR agreement providing for a loan equivalent to 28 million sterling.

## Wilson Loses His Head

**LONDON, Feb. 25, (Reuter).—**The head of the waxwork model of Prime Minister Harold Wilson has been stolen from Madame Tussaud's exhibition in London, it was stated here yesterday.

A spokesman of the permanent waxworks exhibition, near London's Baker Street Railway station, said: "It seems to have been a foolish prank. Police are investigating, and they have a lead."

## Striking Workers Face Action By Pakistan Govt.

**KARACHI, Feb. 25, (Reuter).—**An authoritative source said here last night legal and disciplinary action would be taken tomorrow against an estimated 3,000 striking posts and telegraph workers in Pakistan who ignored a government warning to return to work by ten o'clock yesterday morning.

The main body of the strikers here—an estimated 1500—yesterday ignored the government warning despite the threat of legal and departmental action.

Authorities said that several hundreds—mostly clerical staff—had resumed work.

Reports from Peshawar and Rawalpindi indicated that all strikers there had returned to work. In Lahore the situation had also apparently greatly improved.

In the remaining parts of West and East Pakistan the situation remained confused.

## Thant Evaluates Assembly Session

**UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 25, Secretary-General U Thant declared Wednesday that the most significant action taken by the recently-recessed session of the General-Assembly was the setting up of a committee to look into all aspects of UN peacekeeping operations.**

He told a news conference that he shared the general disappointment over the lack of progress before the assembly recessed. However, he said that he saw no sensible alternative to the course taken—a long process while all aspects of peacekeeping, past, present and future—are examined.

The major stumbling block to the recent General Assembly session was the possibility of Article 19 of the UN Charter being called into play. This article provides that members two years in arrears lose their vote in the General Assembly. Because of their failure to pay for peacekeeping

operations, a number of countries including the Soviet Union and France could have lost their vote if this article had been invoked. Voting was avoided.

U Thant expressed hope that the new committee whose members have not yet been named would be able to work out a satisfactory formula for past and present peacekeeping operations.

He said it would be much more difficult for the committee to work out a satisfactory formula for the future.

U Thant observed in response to questions, that the present financial and constitutional crisis of the United Nations was caused by two factors.

The first problem, he said, was whether the expenses involved in peacekeeping should be considered part of the regular expenses of the United Nations. He noted that the international Court of

Justice had decided that these were part of the UN's regular expenses and that this advisory opinion had been endorsed by the United Nations.

The other aspect, he said, is whether the General Assembly as well as the Security Council has the right to launch peacekeeping operations and to allocate financial responsibilities among the members for such operations.

The Secretary-General noted that the International Court has only answered half the problem and he suggested that it would be desirable for the new committee to go into the other part.

He suggested that there was a clue to a solution in Article 24 of the Charter which stipulates that the Council has the "primary" responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. He questioned whether the word "primary" means "exclu-



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## KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 25, 1965

## The Judiciary

Since we are striving to bring about social changes in an organized manner while working for material development, it is necessary that we should also have a judicial system in keeping with the requirements of the present-day world.

It is difficult to single out any one social virtue that we have to promote or evil that we have to fight. Among other things social life involves matrimony and the existence of families. Fifty per cent of the social life in families finds expression through the activities of the fairer sex. To ensure that families become socially stable units and fall into a set pattern we have to have respect for equality. This is a vague term because, in developing societies, and we dare say to some extent in what is called affluent societies, family quarrels occur mainly because one of the parties wants to be "more equal than the other."

Since measures for any organized social change have to be administered through a proper judicial system, careful and detailed legislation is necessary. It is not enough to say that we follow the Islamic system of justice. It would be more realistic to say, we evolve socially with the hope that Islam will provide us the flexibility we need to advance towards our national commitments.

How easy or how difficult it is to lead a high moral life in the human sense depends on how we interpret even the most precise set of laws, which have widely uncontrollable, unpredictable and at times unjustifiable factors, as applied in the administration of justice.

The logical conclusion would be that no judicial system is perfect. All systems seem to be evolving towards an ideal. To fulfill national commitments Afghanistan will need calm consideration of the measures required in keeping with the advice of bodies entrusted with the task of subsidiary legislation so that nothing is done against the spirit of our newly adopted Constitution—an instrument designed to lead the country towards social progress and democracy.

## EEC And Afghan Trade

BY ZIA H. NOORZAY

The 174 million people of six Western European countries of Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg are becoming happy consumers with rising living standards as a result of an experiment in common living known as the European Economic Community or "Common Market". Based on a series of treaties signed in Rome the Common Market or EEC came into force on January 1, 1958. The contracting parties to the agreement envisaged an integration that would bring about common economic, social and political bonds between the people of the area.

Perhaps so far the most pronounced success of the EEC has been its achievements in real economic terms. It is anticipated that between 1955 and 1975 the gross national product of the Common Market countries will increase by about 130%. This will naturally result in rising income level in the union which will lead to increased imports from the areas that have been the trading partners of the EEC countries.

**IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE**  
One important principle of the treaty of Rome calls for abolishing "over a 12 year period" all customs tariffs and trade restrictions among the "six nations". It also calls for a common external tariff wall to imports from other countries. In spite of the tariff wall and other restrictive measures that might have been followed by the EEC the economic expansion and opportunities of the vast market has made it one of the most attractive trading areas for other developed as well as developing countries.

For the developing countries the rise in the national income of the EEC countries has resulted in increased exports of raw materials, fuels, and various categories of products required by expanding industries in the area. Increased export volumes, however, have faced declining prices for primary products in the area.

The developing and the former Common Market countries relations are of various kinds. The dependencies of "The Six" enjoy movement of commodities free of duty with "The Six". Various other countries have applied for and acquired preferential treatments by the EEC countries.

## U.S. Editorial Writers Praise Pinpoint Accuracy Of Ranger Eight Moon Mission

All who contributed to the success of Ranger Eight—which sent back to earth more than 7,000 high-quality photographs of the moon last weekend "have earned the applause of a curious and expectant mankind", the newspaper Washington Post says.

"The achievement must be marked down as a thrilling incident in the conquest of space," the Post adds.

The Washington Post was among a number of US newspapers giving editorial praise to the latest American space achievement.

"Whether or not the surface of the moon proves to be hospitable to manned spacecrafts, there is reason for much gratification over the success of the second photographic mission, the Washington Post said. Last July Ranger Seven sent back a remarkable series of pictures of the moon's unknown surface. The 7,000 close-up views that were returned to earth by the cameras on the Ranger Eight spacecraft before it crashed into the surface of the moon on Saturday are another invaluable addition to man's knowledge.

"The scientists who have initially studied the photographs disagree in their interpretations. The surface of the moon in the sea of Tranquility, where it is thought that a manned spacecraft may land a few years hence, may be loose lava covering treacherous tunnels and caverns, it may be solid material capable of supporting people, or it may be covered with layers of dust. But the knowledge now available is infinitely greater than it was before the moonshots began. There is much satisfaction, too, in the skill and precision of the experts who guided Ranger Eight to the precise area of the moon which the manned space center and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration wished to explore."

"It has given the whole country a sense of participation in a designed and well executed assault upon the unknown."

The New York Times.

"The flight of Ranger Eight to the moon was one of the most successful experiments in space research yet carried out. It had a smooth launching and an almost pinpoint landing. A substantial part of the moon's surface—far more than in the case of Ranger Seven—has been photographed, multiplying by many times the detailed information available on this lunar region."

"Even the first sampling of pictures released shows that important topographical features of the moon's surface that were not visible in the area covered by Ranger Seven have now been revealed in great clarity. It will take many months before the new knowledge is fully analysed, but already it is evident that a rich harvest has been obtained, entitling all of those connected with the project to the warmest congratulations."

With more than 7,100 new moon photographs on hand for study, thanks to Ranger Eight, American science has taken another good-sized step forward in its program to land a man on the moon by 1970 or whenever.

"Impacting a camera-laden vehicle, whose signals are received (Contd. on page 3)

## Letter to the Editor

Sir,  
It is a common complaint among residents of Kabul not familiar with Persian that they cannot always get reading material. There are, of course, a number of libraries containing even recent books and receiving periodicals dealing with different subjects. But not many seem to find access to them.

It is true that foreign newspapers and even weekly magazines are out of date by the time they arrive here. But books do not have to be flown here within days of their publication. It would be a good idea if some enterprising businessman or organization were to import inexpensive paperback books on different subjects and start a lending library, in addition to offering them for sale.

The public interest in the Soviet exhibition of books shows that the demand for reading material is real and widespread. Why should it not be exploited?  
M. M. NAZIFA

## PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Ishtar* carried an article by Sabahuddin Kuskhaki entitled "The Press Law—and its Interpretation". Many comments have been made on the Press Law. We agree with the views expressed on the need for a revision of the draft, said the article. One of the most important points that should be kept in mind is that the Press Law or any law for that matter should not be in contradiction with the Constitution. The authorities concerned, the article went on, should be careful to see that while ratifying the draft Press Law the following three points are given due consideration:

(1) There should be freedom to gather news. The question to be asked here is to what extent the sources of news are obliged under the Press Law to make the relevant facts available to newsmen. Quite a number of articles in the draft Press Law deal with prohibited publications. Side by side with this there should be provisions to ensure that no organization withholds information except in accordance with the law. Experience shows that various offices censor news without any legitimate reason. People, said the article, should not be deprived of knowledge about their own affairs under any circumstances.

(2) Provisions should be made in the law for freedom to print. Publication of a newspaper presupposes that newsprint and other essential items are within its reach and means. If heavy customs duties are imposed on the import of these materials, it would undoubtedly hamper the freedom to print. It is hoped that the new Press Law will clearly define the concession that newspapers should get in this regard.

(3) Due consideration should be given to facilitating means of newspaper distribution. In all countries there are special postal rates for printed material. Our Press Law, too, should clearly define the privileges that are to be given to newspapers in this connection.

Yesterday's *Anis* devoted its editorial to stressing the need for appropriate administrative reforms to ensure that promotions are not delayed due to lack of posts. There have been cases, the editorial said, where posts were specially created in order to accommodate some favoured officials. The less favoured ones' promotion was held up for years on the pretext that there were no posts.

The editorial suggested the creation of a strong central department in the Prime Minister's office for the supervision of affairs connected with officials' promotion and retirement.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed by Inayat supporting the establishment of a zoo in Kabul. There is no doubt that Afghanistan has a variety of animal and bird life, but it is not enough to talk about this. This claim can be proved only when we actually collect these species and keep them in a zoo where every one has a chance of seeing them.

Besides its educational value, a zoo is a place for amusement. Since we do not have very much choice in the field of entertainment the establishment of a zoo becomes all the more necessary.

The paper published an article by Aynuddin Aini suggesting measures to accelerate the educational and development projects in Takhar province. The measures included the establishment of a newspaper or even a cyclostyled bulletin.

## Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY

I. English Programme:  
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs=  
19 m band.

II. English Programme:  
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs=  
19 m band.

Urdu Programme:  
4.00-6.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=  
62 m band.

III. English Programme:  
6.30-7.00 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=  
62 m band.

Russian Programme:  
10.00-10.30 p.m. A.S.T. 4 775 Kcs=  
62 m band.

Arabic Programme:  
10.30-11.00 p.m. A.S.T. 11, 945 Kcs=  
25 m band.

German Programme:  
11.00-11.30 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs=  
31 m band.

French Programme:  
11.30-12.00 p.m. A.S.T. 9635 Kcs=  
31 m band.

## WESTERN MUSIC

Sunday 9.00-9.30 p.m. A.S.T. classical and light music alternating.  
Besides these daily except Friday 8.50-9.00 a.m. programme contains international tunes including western light music.

## Air Services

FRIDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES  
Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-1000  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-0930  
Kabul-Tehran-Beirut  
Departure-1100

Beirut-Kabul  
Departure-1100

Beirut-Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1245  
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar  
Departure-0945

Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1130

## Important Telephones

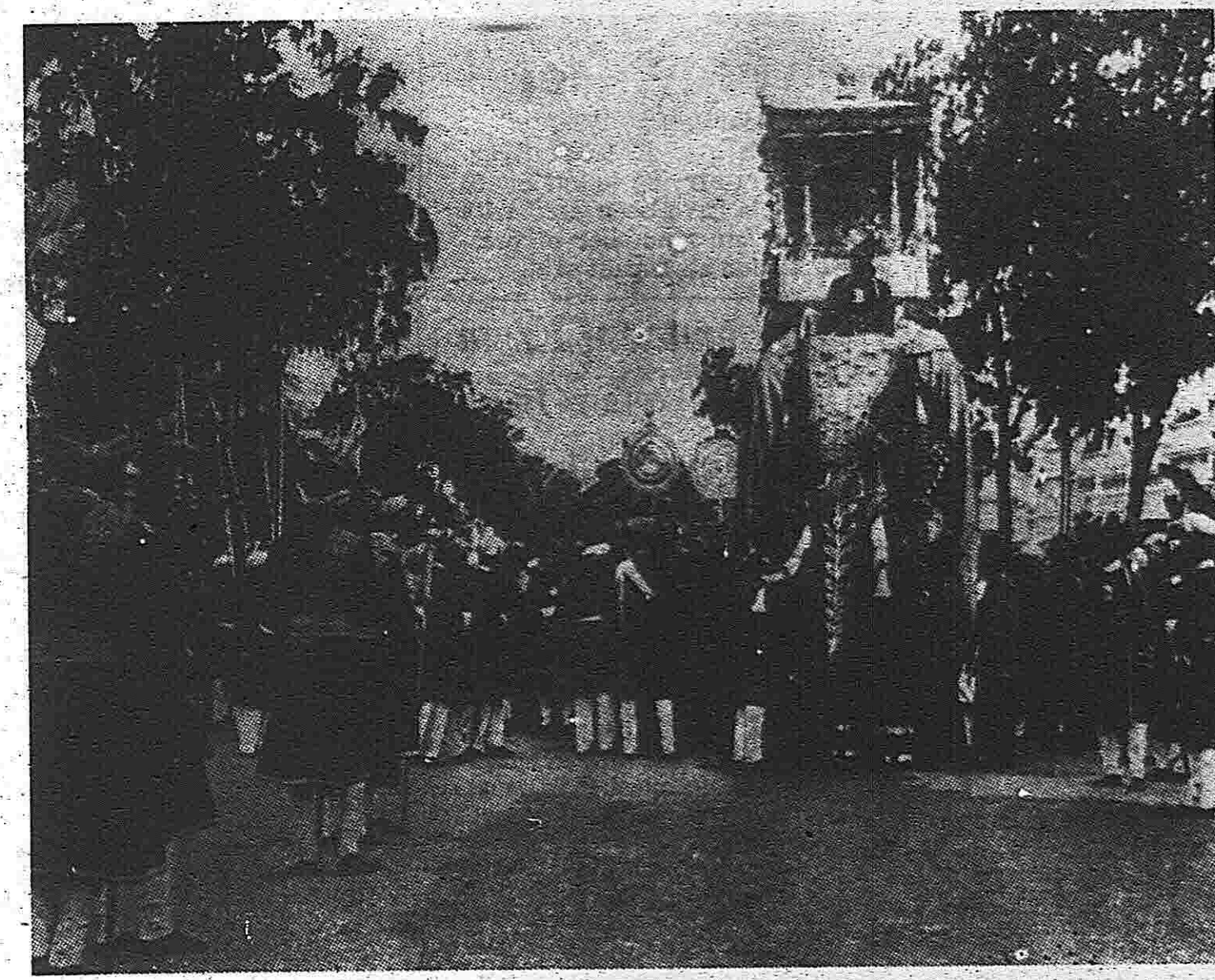
Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan	24585
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20046
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318

## Pharmacies

Lugman	Phone No. 24174
Sanayi	Phone No. 20539
Roshan	Phone No. 22649
Fesariay	Phone No. 22610
Shari-Now	Phone No. 20079

SATURDAY

Ariana	Phone No. 20663
Lugman	Phone No. 24174
Shakari	Phone No. 24470
Roma	Phone No. 20557
Shari-Now	Phone No. 20079



A scene during the car festival in Bangalore, the capital of Mysore State, which the Afghan Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, visited on Wednesday.

## Plutonium Plant At Trombay

Editor's Note: This article based on material published in "India News" describes the progress made by India in the field of atomic energy during the last ten years. India's Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay near Bombay was visited by the Afghan Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, on Tuesday.

The Indian Atomic Energy Establishment's plutonium plant was formally inaugurated by Prime Minister Shastri at Trombay, near Bombay, on January 22. It will produce enough fuel to feed proposed atomic power stations in Rajasthan and Madras within an aggregate capacity of 800,000 kilowatts of electric power.

A large number of Indian and foreign scientists, representatives of diplomatic missions in India and representatives of the Atomic Energy Agencies of the United States, Canada, the UK, France and other countries which had collaborated in India's atomic energy development in the past ten years were present on the occasion.

According to Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, India is today among half a dozen of the most advanced countries in the world in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. "Although considerable leeway still remains to be made up in conventional technology, India can march with the advanced countries in the vanguard of the atomic age," he said recently.

Dr. Bhabha said that India's atomic research programme had been directed not only to using nuclear energy for power generation, agriculture and industrial uses, as well as medicinal purposes, but in finding new fields of application of nuclear energy.

Referring to the country's progress in the nuclear field, Dr. Bhabha said that it had reached the take-off stage. The first project at Tarapur was under construction and for the second and third power stations in Rajasthan and Madras sufficient experience had been gained by Indian scientists and engineers.

## Cooperation By Friendly Countries

He said the nation's progress in the field could be described as "an assisted take-off" as cooperation given by friendly countries had saved the country at least five years of development work. Dr. Bhabha referred to the training facilities being given at the Trombay establishments to

scientists from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia in Europe and Burma, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Thailand and the UAR in Asia, and said that these facilities could be increased as soon as the new facilities at Trombay under construction were completed.

He added that India would be glad to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency in furthering the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes in the developing countries.

**Reprocessing of Fuel Elements**  
Dr. Bhabha also said that India would be quite willing to reprocess used fuel elements for further use for countries in the region and for the International Atomic Energy Agency provided there was an assurance that the plutonium so produced was used only for peaceful purposes.

Commissioned in June last year and costing Rs. 35 million (\$7.35 million), the plant was designed, constructed and is being operated entirely by Indian scientists and technicians.

India thus becomes the sixth country in the world extracting plutonium, the others in the field being the United States, the USSR, the UK, France and Norway. A consortium of twelve European countries is in the process of constructing a plutonium plant in Belgium of about the same capacity as the one at Trombay.

According to Dr. H. J. Bhabha,

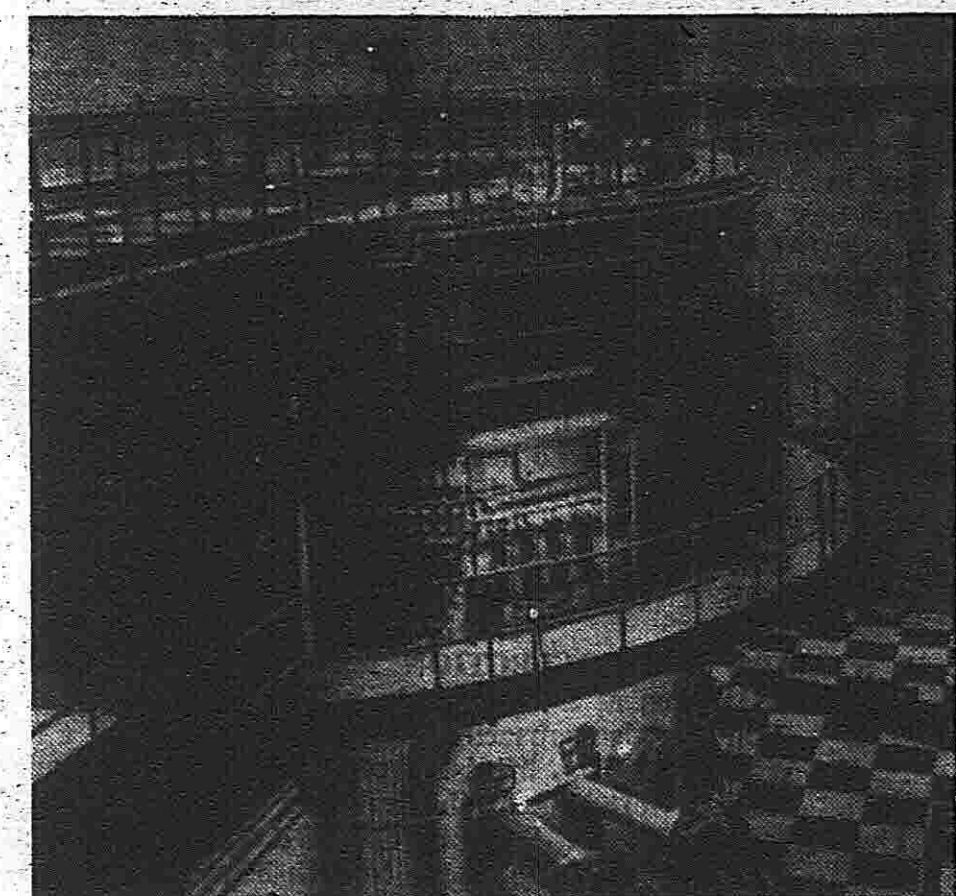
plutonium provides a bridge from the atomic power stations based on natural uranium, which are being built today, to advanced power stations based on thorium-uranium-233 cycle which is the goal of India's atomic power programme.

India is stated to possess the world's largest deposits of thorium-holding monazite sand in the coastal strips of the south and in Bihar and West Bengal. The thorium concentrate in these sands is placed at nine to ten per cent.

Since thorium is not a fissionable material it is processed at the plutonium plant to make the fuel element uranium-233. The plant would also reprocess for further use the elements used in the existing reactors.

The fuel element to be used in India's first atomic power station under construction at Tarapur has to depend upon imported enriched uranium for its fuel.

With the finding of the new uranium mines in Bihar it is estimated that the established fuel sources would be adequate to fuel nuclear power stations generating three million kilowatts of power per year for the life of the stations which is 25 years. This capacity is proposed to be established by the end of the Fifth Plan, that is, by 1976.



A view of the Indian reactor at Trombay which was visited by the Afghan Prime Minister on Tuesday.

## Fashion Experts Offer Men Wide Variety Of Hats

CHICAGO, Feb. 25, (AP)—Although President Johnson prefers wide-brimmed hats, there still is favor for the narrow snap-brim. This is the fashion news for men from the menswear retailers of America who began their 50th anniversary convention Monday.

The retailers caution those wearing the snapbrim to wear it well back on the head with the front high on the brow, the hats are not made to be cocked forward over the eyes.

Men can look for the fur or fur simulated hat to remain popular in bad weather. The pace for the fur hat was set on Broadway and the cold midwest. It remains favorite headgear for men on nippy days.

More and more two-button suits will be seen on fashion-conscious men in 1965, the retailers say.

"There will be four basic variations of the well-dressed man this year," said convention chairman Robert Witt of Chicago.

The "shaped look" of the newest suits have a slight silhouette flaring at the waist with a slight flare at the jacket bottom.

The "natural shoulder look" is found in suits with three-buttons and traditional shoulder and modified lines.

The "conventional look" emphasizes the moderately styled trim shoulder.

The "a dance fashion" presents the contemporary look with one or two buttons, hacking pockets, side vents, tapered and cuffless trousers.

Multicolor stripes appear popular for spring as well as yellow shirts, either solid or with checks and stripes.

Button-down, tab and contouring collars are more active than the spread styles for dress shirts.

A two-color outfit such as black and blue—with black slacks, black shirt, black and blue tie is sharp. Or wear a plain suit, plain shirt, fancy tie or plain suit, fancy shirt, plain tie.

## Ranger Eight

(Contd. from page 2)

clearly on earth up to the impact moment is, of course, a great achievement. But it is noteworthy, no doubt, that scientists immediately proved they were human by differing (according to their own pre-conception) about what the pictures demonstrated.

"The new photos, in any event, by the happy circumstance of an earlier 'turn-on' of cameras and wider scope, showed some new features of the moon, such as the profile of mountain ranges, and some contiguity with pictures sent back last July 31 by Ranger Seven.

MOSCOW, Feb. 25, (Reuter).—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland, now on a five-day visit to the Soviet Union, began talks with Soviet leaders in the Kremlin.

He had a 90-minute meeting with President Anastas Mikoyan, Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist Party leader, and Alexei Kosygin, the Prime Minister.

## Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Feb. 25.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 65 (per US dollar)	Af. 63.50
Af. 182 (per one pound sterling)	Af. 182.40
Af. 1825 (per hundred German Mark)	Af. 1827.80
Af. 1513.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	Af. 1523.93
Af. 1315.79 (per hundred French Franc)	Af. 1325.92



## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Feb. 25.—One person was killed and another injured in an avalanche in the village of Deh Mesking, near Faizabad, provincial capital of Badakhshan recently.

KABUL, Feb. 25.—The Franklin Book programme has donated 90 books on literature and science to the Sultan High School of Herat.

KABUL, Feb. 25.—Heavy snow and slippery roads caused three traffic accidents around the town yesterday. —Ghulam Mohammad 55, of Dara Soof, was seriously injured and is still not out of danger. He underwent an operation in a hospital.

The other two accidents were minor car crashes with negligible damage to the vehicles.

KABUL, Feb. 25.—A seminar for veterinarians was opened yesterday at the Ministry of Agriculture. During the seminar, which will last for two weeks, foreign and local experts of the Ministry of Agriculture will talk to veterinarians working in the capital and in the provinces.

KABUL, Feb. 25.—An office for distribution of foodstuffs has been established by the Department of Health and Hygiene of the Ministry of Education.

The office is expected to distribute milk, butter, cheese, tea etc., which the FAO contributes for the consumption of Afghan students.

The manner of distribution was discussed at a meeting yesterday held under the chairmanship of Dr. Aziz Seraj, president of the Department of Health and Hygiene.

Those who took part in the meeting were principals of boarding schools and representatives of the Ministry of Education and the FAO.

KABUL, Feb. 25.—Ghulam Yahya Tarzi, former Afghan Ambassador to Prague, gave a farewell party there which was attended by officials of the Czechoslovak Ministries of Foreign Trade, Culture and Health and heads of diplomatic missions.

KABUL, Feb. 25.—During last month the blood bank of the Women's Hospital donated 1,1250 cc of blood to poor patients in need of transfusions. The bank sold 1,900 cc of blood to patients who could pay for it.

During the same period the bank received 12,000 cc of blood from voluntary donors.

## West Germany To Slice Aid Grants To Tanzanians

BONN, Feb. 25, (Reuter).—The West German cabinet took a decision yesterday on its military and development aid to Tanzania following the crisis in relations between the two countries.

But a government spokesman, who revealed the cabinet step said it was being secret for the time being.

Informed sources said the cabinet had decided on certain cuts in aid which would be announced if a meeting between President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and the West German ambassador in Dar Es Salaam failed to resolve the crisis in mutual relations.

The crisis arose following Tanzania's decision to accept an East German consulate in the United Republic instead of the East German Embassy, which was accredited to Zanzibar and set up before the United Republic was formed.

West Germany refuses to have diplomatic relations with countries, apart from the Soviet Union, which have diplomatic relations with East Germany. It further seeks to reduce the degree of recognition accorded to East Germany by other states.

## U.S. Uses Jets Against Viet Cong In Binh Dinh Province

SAIGON, February 25, (Reuter).—THE United States yesterday threw its own jet aircraft against large forces of guerrillas who are trying to cut South Vietnam in two. The F-100 and B-57 jets have been used with Vietnamese propeller fighter bombers "on a number of occasions during the past week", a U.S. mission statement said.

The F-100 and B-57 jets have been used with Vietnamese propeller fighter bombers "on a number of occasions during the past week", a US mission statement said.

The use of jets in guerrilla-dominated Binh Dinh province, where fighting continued for the fourth day, was the first within the country which the US has admitted.

Until today the US officially confined its role in the daily bombings of guerrilla and their villages to propeller-driven aircraft in which Americans always had a Vietnamese counterpart on board.

The American thus stepped up the pace of the war as a US military spokesman said the guerrillas were massing heavily in the central lowlands area to try to cut South Vietnam in two.

They have already established a line but it can be crossed "at any time of our choosing with sufficient forces", he said.

## Seminar On Arab, Indian Relations Ends In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.—A six-day seminar on "India and the Arab World" recommended closer cultural and economic contacts between the Arab Nations and India.

Twenty-one Indian scholars, historians and teachers and 14 delegates from ten Arab countries attended the seminar which was inaugurated by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India.

Delegates from Arab countries included Dr. Hicham Nachae of Lebanon and Dr. Clovis Maksoud, Arab League representative in New Delhi.

The seminar, which ended Saturday, included among its recommendations:

Establishment of more centres of Arab studies in India and of Indian studies in the Arab countries;

Inviting an Arab educational adviser to help India in new methods of teaching modern Arabic

Increasing the exchange of scholars;

Establishment of a Chamber of Commerce to promote trade between India and the Arab countries.

A special committee, with one member from each of the Arab nations and India, was organised to implement the recommendations.

## No Comment From White House On Vietnam Talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The White House declined Wednesday to be drawn into discussion of press despatches reporting that France, the Soviet Union and other nations were trying to arrange a conference on Vietnam.

Presidential Press Secretary George Reedy, asked if there was any White House comment on the reports, replied: "No we would have no comment on the efforts other governments are making. That would be within their responsibility".

News men then wanted to know whether the President and the State Department were being kept up to date on these reported efforts.

"We're getting full information through diplomatic channels", Reedy said. "That would be the State Department".

## Harriman Begins Talks With Eshkol

TEL AVIV, Feb. 25, (Reuter).—Averell Harriman, President Johnson's Ambassador-at-large designate, arrived here last night for talks with the Israeli government on what he described as matters of mutual interest.

Israel is expected to seek direct American military aid in talks with Harriman, whose nomination has still to be confirmed by the US Senate.

The American envoy was met at the airport by the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir. He was expected to begin his talks with the Prime Minister, Levi Eshkol, in Jerusalem today.

Harriman told reporters: "These are trying times in the world and the Middle East is no exception".

In a prepared statement he added: "I come to exchange views on the broad spectrum of problems that are of concern to all not least among these is the promotion of peace and stability in the Near East through the cooperative efforts of all countries in the area".

American officials here said tonight there was still no decision about the duration of Harriman's stay in Israel or about his next stop.

## Hassouna Praises Indo-Arab Ties

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25, (Reuter).—Abdel Khalek Hassouna, Secretary-General of the Arab League, said here yesterday that Indo-Arab relations were a shining example of how two developing nations could come together not only in the interests of their development but in interests of peace and security and welfare of mankind.

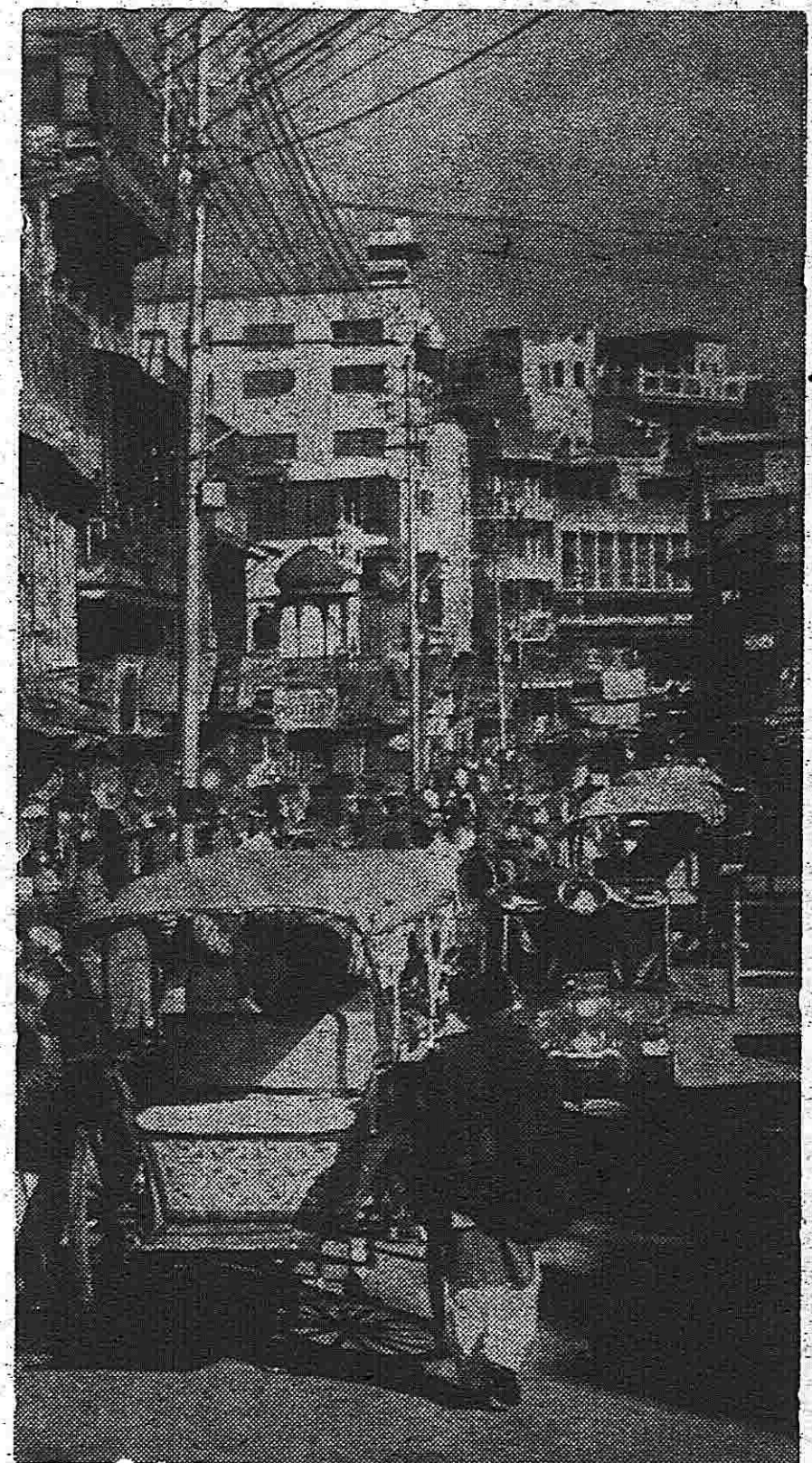
Hassouna, who is on a ten-day visit to India, was speaking at a reception given by five organisations.

He said: "you made the voice of India thunder throughout the world against naked aggression committed by imperialists and Zionists against our land".

He added that Arab states knew they could depend on India to use her "prestigious leverage" where ever colonialism still sought to maintain its hold.

## AT THE CINEMA

KABUL CINEMA:  
At 2, 4, 6, p.m. New Indian film ZANGARO.



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